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PLATE XXXIV.

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3. Descriptions of ten new Species of *Axinæa* and *Pectunculus* in the Collections of Mr. Sylvanus Hanley and the late Mr. T. L. Taylor. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, Corr. Memb., F.L.S., &c.

[Received April 21, 1879.]

(Plate XXXV.)

1. *AXINÆA PULCHERRIMA*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 1.)

Shell solid, orbicular, convex, compressed and subangulate anteriorly, with an obtuse oblique ridge extending from the umbones to the anterior portion of the ventral margin, tawny yellow, clouded and zoned with bright chestnut, and irregularly spotted here and there with darker chestnut; valves finely concentrically striated on the upper part, and closely longitudinally corrugately ridged throughout the central portion of the valves, presenting the appearance of wider flattened ribs; umbones prominent; cardinal area moderate; interior tinged with orange anteriorly; margins crenate.

Long. 15, alt. 15, lat. 10 lin.

Hab. Unknown. Coll. Hanley.

2. *AXINÆA NOVA-CALEDONIENSIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 2.)

Shell solid, orbicular, subequilateral, equivalve, very slightly compressed and subangulate anteriorly, moderately ventricose; white, the central portion of the valves pale chestnut, fading gradually into

white towards the base, and faintly rayed with darker chestnut, the rays forming a sort of band anteriorly, which ceases somewhat abruptly towards the white margin, whilst at the umbones the chestnut rays take the form of zigzag markings; valves sculptured with very minute close-set radiating striæ, crossed by fine, irregular, somewhat laminate striæ, and towards the middle of the valves by concentric waving impressed lines that give the shell a somewhat wrinkled appearance; umbones central, tumid, a little incurved anteriorly; cardinal area narrow; interior of valves white; margins strongly crenate.

Long. 18, alt. 18, lat. 11 lin.

Hab. New Caledonia. Coll. Hanley.

3. *AXINÆA HANLEYI*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 3.)

Shell solid, triangularly ovate, angled and compressed anteriorly, ventricose; pale orange, darker at the sides and towards the base, very beautifully painted with small, irregular, triangular chestnut lines that pass into confused descending rays towards the base, and with larger triangular white spots here and there, especially near the anterior margin, where they form a kind of broken white band descending from the umbones, and marked with two or three zigzag dark purple lines; valves sculptured with fine, regular, close-set, descending raised striæ, more distant towards the anterior area, and crossed by minute concentric ridges; umbones very tumid; cardinal area short and deep; interior of the valves white, spotted with dark purple anteriorly; margins strongly crenate.

Long. 14, alt. 15, lat. 10 lin.

Hab. Unknown. Coll. Hanley.

4. *AXINÆA MODESTA*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 4.)

Shell solid, somewhat obliquely ovate convex, slightly subangulate anteriorly, equivalve; whitish, faintly marked with numerous indistinct pale-brown angular lines, with here and there a very few descending straight chestnut markings towards the base anteriorly; valves sculptured with fine close-set elevated striæ, less numerous towards the umbones, and crossed with a few very minute concentric striæ, and with strongly marked lines of growth that have a frilled appearance towards the ventral margin, which is clothed with a short brief epidermis; cardinal area small; umbones incurved anteriorly, brown, tinged with livid blue; interior of valves pale yellow, with a dark purple stain in front; margins crenate.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 9, lat. 5 lin.

Hab. Australia. Coll. Hanley.

5. *AXINÆA BELLA*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 5.)

Shell moderately solid, suborbicular, a little convex, subequilateral, equivalve; white, with pale yellowish brown arrow-shaped markings towards the centre of the valves, and with longitudinal patches and splashes of dark purplish brown, larger and more numerous towards the base; valves sculptured throughout with fine close-set raised striæ which are crossed by very delicate thread-like concentric lines; cardinal area small and narrow; umbones nearly approximate, livid

blue spotted with brown; interior of the valves faintly stained with purple and orange; margins erenate.

Long. 9, lat. 9, alt. 4 lin.

Hab. Unknown. Coll. Hanley.

6. *PECTUNCULUS CARDIFORMIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. figs. 6, 6 a.)

Shell solid, subovate, ventricose, subequilateral, equivalve, white, variously mottled with brown and purple, the markings here and there being small, close together, and of a zigzag character, especially towards the umbones, whilst nearer the centre and towards the base they form several irregular concentric zones or bands, the dorsal area being crossed by similar but more regular bands of a darker colour, whilst a few small triangular white spots occur amongst the brown markings; valves ornamented with between forty and fifty small prominent rounded ribs, the interstices between which, as well as the ribs themselves, are crossed by very fine close-set raised striæ that become somewhat scabrous towards the sides and base; cardinal area small and deep; umbones prominent, incurved anteriorly; interior white stained with purple in front; margins strongly dentate.

Long. 17, alt. 18, lat. 11 lin.

Hab. Unknown. Coll. Hanley.

There is a second specimen in the late Mr. Taylor's collection which is larger, and of a lighter colour, with fewer purple markings; whilst the angular white spots are larger and more numerous.

Long. 21, alt. 20, lat. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Coll. T. L. Taylor.

Externally this fine shell has very much the aspect of a *Cardium*.

✓ 7. *PECTUNCULUS AUREOMACULATUS*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 7.)

Shell solid, roundly ovate, moderately convex, equilateral, equivalve; white, variously clouded with bright orange patches and spots, and with two or three short flames of the same colour upon the dorsal area; valves with about twenty-five prominent, flattened, nodulous radiating ribs, both the ribs and the interstices between them being crossed by close-set, fine, raised, thread-like striæ; cardinal area very small; umbones moderate; interior of valves white, stained with purple.

Long. 11, alt. 12, lat. 6 lin.

Hab. Eastern seas? (*Belcher*). Coll. Hanley.

8. *PECTUNCULUS TAYLORI*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 8.)

Shell solid, orbicular, moderately convex, very slightly compressed and subangulate anteriorly; greyish white, tinged with pale fulvons in the centre, and irregularly spotted all over with dark purple short descending flames, smaller and more numerous at the upper part; valves with numerous flattened radiating ribs that become obsolete towards the sides, and sculptured all over with very fine longitudinal close-set grooved lines; umbones central, moderate; cardinal area

very small; interior blackish purple throughout, bordered with a narrow white zone; margins strongly crenate.

Long. 15, alt. 14, lat. 8 lin.

Hab. Unknown. Coll. late T. L. Taylor.

9. *PETUNCULUS ORBICULARIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 9.)

Shell moderately solid, orbicular, depressed, subequilateral, equi-valve, a little compressed anteriorly; white, spotted very sparingly with brown; valves with about thirty rounded radiating ribs that become less prominent towards the sides, and crossed all over with fine concentric wavy lines taking the form of overlapping scabrous laminae towards the base; cardinal area very small; umbones nearly approximate, interior white.

Long 12, alt. 11, lat. 4 lin.

Hab. Bass's Straits, Tasmania. Coll. Hanley.

This shell belongs to the same natural group as *P. vitreus*.

10. *PECTUNCULUS NOVA-GUINEENSIS*, n. sp. (Plate XXXV. fig. 10.)

Shell moderately solid, quadrately orbicular, slightly convex, equilateral, equi-valve; white, tinged with pale brown under the umbones; valves sculptured throughout with close-set prominent nodulous ribs, the interstices of which are crossed by extremely fine concentric striæ; dorsal margin straight, forming a sharp angle at its junction with the sides, which are flattened; ventral margin arcuate; cardinal area very narrow; umbones small, beaks approximate; interior white; margin broadly crenate.

Long. 16, alt. 15, lat. 7 lin.

Hab. New Guinea. Coll. T. L. Taylor.

This remarkable shell belongs to the same group as *P. vitreus* and *P. orbicularis*.

4. On the Anatomy of the African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*, Blum.). By W. A. FORBES, F.Z.S., F.L.S.

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Although the African Elephant was well known, both in their wars and games, to the Romans, till within the last few years hardly any specimens of this species had been seen in Europe since the days of the Roman Empire. With but one exception, as far as I can find out, all our knowledge of the soft structures of the Proboscidea has been, till the present year, derived from examination of the Asiatic species. In his 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des Animaux'¹, published in 1734 by the Académie Royale des Sciences of Paris, Claude Perrault describes an African Elephant "du Royaume de Congo," which was presented to the King of France by the King

¹ Tome iii. partie 3, pp. 101-156. pls. 19-24.